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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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STRAY SHOTS

PASSING COMMENT ON EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Spanish King's Sudden Fall from Grace and the Lesser Threat—Briand's Tyng of the East—Bishop McPaul's Untimely Raving—King Solomon's "Poverty."

"When the King left Madrid," so runs the special from Europe, "he looked careworn, and even in court circles the possibility of danger to the throne is admitted, unless the strongest measures are taken." From identical "news" sources and in identical "news" papers, only recently this identical King was reported "the idol of his people," and detailed accounts were given of the vast multitudes who gathered wherever he went to "bask in the sunshine of their young King's imminently jovial smile." Of course, these multitudes, this basking, and this smile, in short, this popularity, was only newspaper-made. Newspaper-made idols and the like are only subjects for stock exchange gambles and for political campaign trappings.

The Briand ministry starts with a declaration that it contemplates "ending the war between labor and capital by means of an alliance between the two." Which sounds very much like the millennial forecast of the lamb and the lion fraternizing.

Among the stories now coming out about the late Gen. Gallifet, the Butcher of the Commune, is one that while he was lying wounded in Mexico, his life was in danger through difficulty in obtaining ice. Hearing this the Empress consort of Napoleon III, refused to take any of the ice passed at the royal dinners in Paris, and continued in this act of "abnegation" until Gallifet's danger was past. The Empress's act is of a piece with the Charity Balls and Society Circuses held nowadays, where at little expense and much pleasure to themselves, society idlers of both sexes give themselves a comfortable feeling of philanthropy with absolutely no results to the poor.

Was it mere accident, or was it deliberate that caused King Edward, in return for the courtesy of the American millionaire, Mrs. Leeds, to allow the King to view a costly pearl that she possessed, to allow his favorite dog to visit the lady and be patted by her for ten minutes? Whether accident or deliberate—America is not honored abroad for her millionaires of either sex.

In all likelihood the women who hooted the King of Spain as he was "seeing off" the troops for the Moriori war, never heard either of "austragists" or of "aufragettes." All the same they put in good licks for the cause of woman's emancipation—at least they furnished an object lesson. Although referred to by the despatchers as a "mob," these women were as far above the "ladies" party in whose behalf the war is conducted, as the stars are above the gutters. This "mob," hooting a King towards whom "ladies" were waving their handkerchiefs, proves once more that the "Woman Question" is not a sex, but a class question.

Judge William Jefferson Pollard received with much gratification the praises bestowed by the London International Congress on Alcoholism upon his method of reforming drunkards. "The world-wide application of the Pollard plan," the congress resolved, "would end the evil." The London despatchers, describing the Pollard plan, must have suffered greatly in transmission. All that is stated about the "plan" is that it is a "pledge method."

Cardinal Gibbons, the professed follower of the Jewly Nazarene who said "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword," has accepted a life membership in the Albany militia corps known as the Burgessees. It's possible that in the Cardinal's mind also the treasures on earth where mort and rust do corrupt have become more precious than the human lives he is supposed to guide?

Still another California A. F. of L.

man, once of the Socialist party, turns up in the San Francisco "Organized Labor," proving in terms, which, though not elegant, are true, that the S. P. and other things are fast ripening to the point when even the blindest will be able to see. This A. F. of L. man calls the S. P. the "Slush-it party," he says of it that it is a "political offal," he lays down the undeniable fact that "the Socialist party is a scab party." The earth do move.

It turns out that the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company never turned a wheel in the production of sugar, yet its stock and bondholders only spoke in millions. Tally one more for John Ruskin who with irreverent exactness placed the capitalist abreast of Jehovah in the capacity of "making something out of nothing."

According to the amended laws of the land—the amendment being moved by Senator Stone of Missouri, seconded by Police Magistrate Eugene Grannan of Baltimore, and unanimously carried by the two—a colored waiter can be called "you black dog" and struck on the mouth with impunity. Tomorrow it will be "you Irish dog"; the next day "you Dutch dog"; and so on until rock bottom is reached and to the slogan of "you workingman dog," any workingman can be physically kicked and cuffed by the idle but ruling class.

The experience made by The People's correspondent Signorotti with the Socialist party man who denied the charge of his party's having fused in St. Louis this year with Democrats and Republicans, and who refused to ascertain the truth by calling at The People's office where the documents are on exhibition, is an uncommon experience. Whereby much doth hang. It has well been said of the S. P. that it seeks to step into the shoes of the Democratic and Republican politicians, whose trick is to keep their followers in to keep them in a state of superstition. The S. P. would not enlighten the dupes of the old parties, it merely seeks to exploit them itself.

The Moyer-Mahoney-O'Neill Western Federation of Miners convention's announcement that it is going "to fight the Guggenheim properties" is an announcement that reads in English, "How much will you give?"

An organization of which Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss and other such are members announces that it can "furnish right now to every one of the thousands of unemployed the names of more than one firm, located away from congested centers, where his work is needed." The sentence obviously broke off at this spot. The work of the workingmen in question is needed, to raise the supply of labor in these localities, and lower wages.

Unfortunately for the "Socialist-Killer," Bishop McPaul, the gentleman's second explosion in behalf of what in his crusade against Socialism, it pleases him to call "divine religion," takes place on the same day that his colleague, Cardinal Andrieu of France, indulges in an anarchistic explosion of blood and thunder.

It would have been money, so to speak, in the pockets of Thaw's mother had she never written the book upon which she is so proud. She is trying to prove her son sane. She proves herself insane. No sane person would try to enlist sympathy for such a "spawn of wealth" as Thaw by claiming that he is the wealthy friend of Stanford White who are blocking his release from Matewan; no sane person, if a friend of Thaw, would say of the fellow that he is "as bad as s---," seeing that he escaped death upon the plea of insanity. The elder Mrs. Thaw's book is the product of insanity. It will hardly argue in favor of the sanity of a son, whose sanity is questioned, that his own mother is herself as crazy as a March hare.

F. Brown, the Secretary of the Committee of Independent Tailors who are engaged in the laudable task of ending the scab practices of Gomper's lieutenant, J. B. Leonan, made just one little mistake in the construction of the otherwise first class steam-roller that he rolled over Mamie Hayes of Cleveland. One of the spikes in the above-named steam-roller is: "I suppose that for the Socialists [Alamie's Socialists, who are earning the name of Slush-it-sists] to win out [in the Mamie A. F. of L.] they must sit with their arms folded and sing dark." That spike is not well ham-

mered. The Mamie Hayes program for "boring from within" is just the opposite of "singing dark" or "keeping their arms folded." The program is to yell at the top of their voices the praises of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, to pronounce them "champions of labor" and to accompany the yells with gesticulations to match in approved howling dervish style. Witness Mamie and Benjamini.

The poor man to-day is in many respects richer than King Solomon," says Rector Emeritus George Thomas Dowling of St. James' Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, in defense of his pet, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whom he baptized. The Rev. Dowling instances as proof "railroad rides," "trolley rides" and "unnumbered commodities" which the poor man can "buy." Usseems, the poor man to-day, foodless, moneyless, and jobless, would barter a good many of these problematical "trolley rides," "railroad rides" and "unnumbered commodities" for a few of the substantial material loaves of bread, prime mutton cuts, mantles of good strong cloth, and solid well-built houses which King Solomon passed his life in the midst of.

The Rev. H. Pereira Mendes joins the midsummer discussion on the "new religion" saying that what is needed is a school for physical culture, a school for ethics and a third school for mental training. In all, three schools. Three schools are to solve the social problem of which this discussion on the "new religion" is the sulphurous gas that precedes a volcanic eruption. Here is a Doctor prescribing three medicines to a man who has not money to buy one.

Spain is to fall in line as a demonstrator of Lafargue's principle that capitalist charity is to steal wholesale and return retail. The Government proposes a bill whereby aged workingmen shall be pensioned. The beneficiaries of this kind move are (under certain conditions) to receive 1 cent a day after they shall have worked from their 10th to their 65th year.

It should not be at all surprising if the Countess of Yarmouth, the sister of the despicable Harry K. Thaw, were now to come forward with a book to prove her adorable brother to be a great philanthropist. The examination as to this pillar of society's mental condition is bringing out facts that show that he is the wealthy friend of Stanford White who are blocking his release from Matewan; no sane person, if a friend of Thaw, would say of the fellow that he is "as bad as s---," seeing that he escaped death upon the plea of insanity. The elder Mrs. Thaw's book is the product of insanity. It will hardly argue in favor of the sanity of a son, whose sanity is questioned, that his own mother is herself as crazy as a March hare.

Why should there be all this commotion about the discovery and arrest of a gang of American card sharps abroad who fleeced rich Americans out of sums ranging from \$700 to \$10,600 over the card table? It is only a case of skimmers skinning skimmers. What the card sharps wrung from their fellow gamblers, these had previously wrung from their workingmen. Each of them thinks his method "right."

Oh for a Socialist, not a Bogusist, in Congress to tear from the Members of Congress, Senators and Representatives, the mask of their representing this or that special locality and the whole people, and prove that what they really represent is this or that particular set of capitalist combination in this or that particular industry.

NATIONAL GAMES

smaller part. The actual purpose was to turn the radiation of the public mind away from the vital conflicts of State into channels that absorbed the radiation with trifles. So, likewise, the tactics of the Spanish autocracy towards its American colonies. Intense partisan feeling was systematically engendered in favor of and against prominent "matadores." The people's pulse spent its heat in the trifling contests—and the tyrant's iron hand crept in unhampered, unopposed.

What difference is there between the mental poise of Roman and Spanish despotism on the one hand, and the mental poise of the High Tariff despots, who now proceed upon the principle that if there is a tight, close finish for the baseball championship, a lot of people will forget there ever was an extra session to revise the tariff?

The gladiatorial contests in the Roman circus were not gotten up simply to bribe the people with free shows. That was part of the purpose; it was, however, the

with any tariff bill however oppressively meant? None.

From identical premises identical steps will flow. For the same reason that the Roman patriciate incited partisan activity in gladiatorial combats, for the identical reason that the Machiavels, who directed the tactics of the Spanish Crown, promoted popular rivalries centered in the bull-ring,—for that identical reason, and proceeding from the identical premises we may yet see—if we are not already seeing—"tight, close finishes for the baseball championship" systematically and artificially engineered.

Despotism needs a doped mass to flourish upon. "National Games" have proven themselves even better dope than liquor.

SPAIN'S PLIGHT

BUE TO FACT THAT PEOPLE REPUDIATE CORRUPTION.

Inhabitants of Widely Opposed to War That Is Waged for Mining Company Which Has No Just Title to Claims in Morocco—Spanish Workingmen Were Intentionally Murdered to Give Government Excuse to Interfere.

London, August 1.—It is impossible to give a reliable account of the situation in Spain at the present moment. One of the most important features of the case is the fact that a weak Government persists in using its power to conceal the truth from the Spanish people themselves and the outside world. There is no longer the slightest doubt that the popular rising is revolutionary in its character, and the indications are that the authorities for the present moment are holding it in check.

It would be a great mistake to interpret the revolt as a Carlist attempt or as anti-dynastic in any sense, although pretenders may seek to take advantage of the situation. The Spanish people have arisen spontaneously to condemn an unpopular war. It is easy to understand this feeling when the origin of the war is explained.

The cause of the fighting at Melilla is a piece of political corruption more disgraceful than the big timber exploitation with Corea which led to the Russo-Japanese war. There is on the outskirts of Melilla a group of mining claims of supposed richness. The country thereabouts is known as the Rif country, and it is inhabited by strong fanatical tribes who dispute the control of it with the legitimate Sultan of Morocco. The Rif deeply resent foreign interference, and they are in face of a semi-victorious enemy.

NEW UNION PROJECTED.

Large Conference Held in Chicago to Combine Railroad Branches.

Chicago, July 29.—Railroad men of Denver and Chicago will soon have submitted to them an invitation to join a more combined labor organization than as yet exists. The lines on which the new body is to be drawn up are faintly industrial, as against craft, in character.

Railway men of the United States, Canada and Mexico are to be taken in, and it is hoped to eventually get 1,000,000 men under the banner of the new organization. It is to be known as the railway department of the American Federation of Labor.

Four years ago a Spanish company, headed by Villanueva, former Spanish minister of agriculture, obtained a concession from the Moroccan pretender to work the mines. The court circle and some Jesuits became interested. The time came when it became necessary to get the Sultan to ratify the concession. Naturally he refused to recognize the act of a rebel. Thereupon the company set about to secure the intervention of the Spanish Government.

The Rif had particularly resented the construction of a railroad from Melilla to the mines. Four Spanish workmen were murdered recently by tribesmen, and Villanueva, who resigned the presidency of the company a few months ago, states publicly that these murders were arranged by the mining company to furnish a pretext for intervention. The Spanish Government sent troops and hostilities began, with thus disastrous results for the Spanish army.

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It is hardly surprising that Spanish public opinion denounces and refuses to support a war begun in such a fashion, in which no national interest is involved. Popular anger is directed against the Cabinet, especially the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; against the King because he is a personal friend of the principal capitalists involved, and against the

church because its leaders support the adventure. Public opinion is unanimous among the masses, although other parts of the country than Catalonia have not joined the open revolutionary movement.

So far as is known the strong spirit of radicalism and socialism, which is always found in Barcelona and Catalonia, brought the first outbreak of violence, but it is admitted that no response has been obtained anywhere to the summons to the reservists to join the colors. It will be seen after this explanation that the attitude of the people of Spain by no means implies a pusillanimous spirit; which the earlier aspect of the situation seemed to convey.

The hopeless embarrassment of the Government is almost without remedy. They have no choice now but to suppress the revolt. The Minister of the Interior's phrase in his instructions "act without pity," has made him the most execrated man in Spain. Public opinion has risen so high that the young King finds the throne itself menaced. There is no question that the present Government must go, even if they succeed in restoring a semblance of public order. It is doubtful if they can accomplish that much.

King Alfonso may adopt the expedient of accepting their resignations and appointing successors more in sympathy with public opinion, but it is not believed that he will consent to the abandonment of the Melilla campaign in face of a semi-victorious enemy.

MURDERED EMPLOYEES.

Seventy-Four Victims of Railroads in Pennsylvania Last Year—1,369 Injured.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 31.—A detailed report of the state railroad commission on the fatal and non-fatal accidents to railroad employees in Pennsylvania during the first three months of 1909 shows the relative number of victims in the various classes of employees and also the proportionate number of killed and injured in the various kinds of accidents.

Of the seventy-four employees killed twenty-one were brakemen and twenty were section men and work train men. Of the others, seven were conductors, five trackwalkers, not more than three of any other class of employees having been killed.

Brakemen also headed the list of injured, there having been 425 brakemen among a total of 1,369 injured.

Of section men and work train men 186 were hurt, 168 firemen, 101 freight handlers, ninety-seven conductors, ninety engineers, fifty-three members of yard crews, fifty-one flagmen and other employees in less numbers.

BUILDING CRAFTS DISRUPTED.

Bosses and Brotherhood of Carpenters Accomplish Denver Trades Council's Downfall.

Denver, Colo., July 27.—The Denver Building Trades council on which the employers made war and were helped in smashing by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, has gone out of existence as a direct result of the fight made against it by the contractors' association and the master builders. The unions will at once seek to make individual contracts with the employers. In the course of a year, it is claimed by the council, it will be in a position to re-organize stronger than ever.

"It is done to give the carpenters and others who are already working for reduced wages a taste of their own medicine," said a council leader. "When they are thoroughly ground down they will be glad to have another council formed."

UNION ILLEGAL.

French Ruling Class Wields Whip Over Employees.

Paris, July 29.—Sixteen exploited of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, charged with "illegally forming a trade union" during the latest strike, were condemned to-day to pay a fine of 16 francs, and the dissolution of the union was ordered.

The trial turned on the right of State employees to form a union for purposes of defense. Many prominent persons like Jaures, the Socialist, and Semat, testified to their opinion that State employees, especially such as were merely workers and did not hold positions of authority, were entitled to enjoy the act of 1884, which gives workers the legal right to strike.

For the prosecution the absurd plea was made, that there was no similarity between an ordinary citizen and the State as an employer.

ANOTHER SOAKER FOR CZAR.

Paris Working Class Holds a Second Protest Against His Visit.

Paris, July 30.—Another big Socialist meeting was held last night to protest against the visit of the Czar of Russia. It was addressed by the representatives of the Socialist, revolutionary and anarchist organizations.

Gustave Herve, the noted anti-military agitator, lauded the Spanish proletariat and the awakening masses for their courage in launching a revolution. He expressed great regret that the French proletariat was overawed by parliamentarianism.

TOO LENIENT WITH ROADS.

Railroad Commission Chairman Violated His Campaign Pledges.

Atlanta, Ga., July 31.—The Georgia Senate yesterday voted to remove from office Chairman McLendon of the State Railroad Commission, the vote being 22 to 18.

McLendon was suspended by ex-Governor Smith on charges of being too lenient with the railroads, in violation of his campaign pledges. The House has yet to act on the removal. The Senate's action was based on a joint legislative investigation into Governor Smith's charges.

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Some three years ago this place was in capitalist terms, a "lively little town." Most every one was employed and at fairly good wages. The men in the brass foundries were getting from \$2.35 to as high as \$4 per day. Good men were scarce.

But capitalism works while it sleeps. Concentration and improved machinery worked disaster to the workingmen, especially to the skilled mechanic. Unskilled workingmen are simply machine tenders. Then

UNIONISM

AN ADDRESS POINTING OUT ERRORS AND DEFECTS OF A. F. OF L.
UNIONS AND PRESENTING CORRECT PRINCIPLES TO ORGANIZE UPON.

(Charles Schraff, a lithographic artist recently gave a couple of talks to his fellow unionists on the subject they had assigned to him, "Unionism in the Past, Present and Future." The People, having been requested to do so, here-with gives a synopsis of Schraff's remarks, starting with what he had to say about the beginnings of modern industry, and on.)

The steam engine and the development of machinery revolutionized production. Marx points out that there are three distinct factors combined in machinery: The motor mechanism, the transmitting mechanism, and the tool- or working mechanism. The apparatus and tools of the handcraftsman were fitted into machines and the combined mechanism performed the work formerly accomplished by the skill of the workman. The skill of the workman being eliminated by the machine, he became the machine's attendant. Of course, the early machines were not the later perfect ones, with which we are familiar to-day; but it was not long before the handworker realized that he had for competitor the machine. As time went on further development of the machine made possible woman as its attendant, until to-day we see children displacing their parents as machine attendants.

Prior to the invention of the steam engine, it was possible for the workman to own his own tools, and, as a consequence, the produce of his labor. With the advent of machinery came the factory where many machines were gathered under one roof. The handcraftsman found that his hand tools would not compete, and he was compelled to abandon his small production and offer himself as a worker in the factory, where, instead of getting the whole of what he had produced, he got but a small portion, his wages, which were determined by what it cost to keep the worker alive and make it possible for him to reproduce his kind, more wage-workers.

The early manufacturers were so greedy for profits that they ground down the workers in every possible way. This chapter in the development of capitalism is a frightful one, the end of which is not yet.

In the days of handicraft, the workers had organized the guild to protect them against the exactions of the landed aristocrats, and later the journeymen were compelled to organize against their masters who had gotten control of the guilds. Remembering this, the early wage-workers got together and formed the trade union. Unfortunately, they were too much imbued with the spirit of the guilds, for they organized on the theory that the interests of the growing capitalist class and their own interests were identical, whereas the facts all pointed the other way.

So thoroughly have some workmen become imbued with this idea of mutuality of interests, that even in our day the trade unions assert it in their declaration of principles. And yet it requires but a little thought to determine that the interests of the employers and employees are not identical. The bosses want long hours, we want short hours. The bosses want low wages, we want wages as high as we can get them. What the bosses want we don't want, what we want the bosses don't want. This certainly does not point to identity of interests. On the contrary, it points clearly to the fact that there is a conflict of interests. And there is a conflict, for, no matter how much the workers are held down, strikes will break out; there are lockouts, boycotts, blacklists and all the other evidences of industrial war between the two classes whose interests some of our union leaders claim are mutual.

Let us for a moment consider how this warfare is conducted on the side of the union. We go into the conflict, declaring that the capitalists who exploit us have the right to exploit us; we go into the fight acknowledging that the capitalists have a right to hold as their own the machinery of production which enables them to exploit us. It is very much the same as if the Union armies had marched against the South, declaring "You have the right to secede!" Then again, we see our union leaders hobnobbing in the Civic Federation, with the Belmonts and other exploiters of our class. Remembering that there is war between the capitalist class and ourselves, is it not pertinent that we should ask ourselves why it is that our leaders meet our foes in the spirit of good fellowship? What would have been thought had it been found that Grant and Lee had entered into a mutual partnership on the field of battle? How long do you think they would have remained at the head of their re-

W. F. M. CONVENTION

ORGANIZATION RETAINS MEMBER
HEADING MONTANA MILITIA.

spective armies? These are questions that we should put for an answer, to ourselves, and to our leaders.

There is another way in which we turn our weapons against ourselves. We vote as the interests of our masters dictate. We vote their interests on the same theory that we organize our unions. If we happen to work in a protected industry, we vote and also petition Congress in the interest of that industry, thinking that we are thereby helping along our mutual interests. But not by voting for what the interests of our bosses demand can we advance our own interests, for we see other workingmen voting and petitioning just the opposite, voting and petitioning for their particular industry, in the interests of their bosses. The only way in which we can use our ballots for our own interests is by every workingman voting the one ticket devoted, not to mutuality of interests between master and man, but to the interests of the working class alone, that ticket which says to the capitalist, "You abdicate!"

In the early days the workers did not have the ballot, and consequently they pinned their faith to their wrongly constructed unions, unions that as time passed became factors in their enslavement. When they did get the ballot they used it, as I have shown, against themselves. Now, what man endowed with a fair share of common sense, will hold that such things as I have enumerated are in line with what should be the true mission of unionism? And, mind you, comrades, the kind of unionism I have been depicting is just the kind of unionism we have to-day. I leave it to yourselves to say if it is not high time that we had a change.

I ask you in all seriousness, what earthly use is our unionism of to-day? I don't suppose that there is one here who has any notion that some day he will be an employer. If you could save every cent you earn and live the Biblical three score and ten, you couldn't make the start. As matters stand, the average worker is seldom sure of making a living, let alone starting a factory. We see the door of every factory menaced by the army of the unemployed, and despite everything that our unions could do, if they were as honest as the sun, they can do nothing along their present lines. Despite our unions, the condition of the workers continues to grow worse and ever worse.

There is but one way out; the workers must organize to take over and conduct industry. Look at things to-day. The capitalist, when he finds there are no profits, shuts down and we can starve for all he cares. We have no right to life except by the suffrage of the capitalist class. What an absurdity it is that we, who produce the means of life, can be shut out with as meager a portion of them as it suits the capitalist interests.

Now what do, and what can our unions do, when the shop shuts down? Pay a few weeks' benefits, and then they are done, and must wait until it suits the pleasure of the boss to start up again. Is such unionism a working class shield? I leave it to you to answer.

Comrades, we must organize in harmony with developments. Granting whatever service the capitalist rendered in times past, in organizing industry, he is to-day an obstacle to progress, and the development of civilization. He must be made to step down and out. We must organize upon the principle that the capitalist has no rights that we are bound to respect. Can any man defend it as a right that another shall be permitted to stand between us and the means whereby we live? We are his slaves, because we bow to that fetish.

Men may talk from now till doomsday about the injustice of the capitalist, but until you organize to take away the power of the capitalist, it is nonsense to talk about his injustice. We must organize upon the principle that between ourselves and the capitalists there never can be harmony, that, until we end the reign of the capitalist class, warfare will prevail. We must organize for the avowed purpose of making the working-class owners of the factory, railroad, mines, etc., to be operated for the benefit of society, and not as now for the benefit of a set of idlers.

To any man who has given the subject thought, it must be clear that the present day unions rend the working class into warring factions. Is it not a fact that the general officers are kept busy settling jurisdiction quarrels? And again, and this is important, is it not a fact that no more men are wanted in the unions than there are jobs to go around? You know it is true. Think of it, a union of the workers conducted

lic why such was the case, and it was one of the questions of "expediency" explained to the delegates in the executive session.

The unveiling of the monuments to George A. Pettibone and John H. Murphy occurred at three o'clock this afternoon at Fairmount cemetery. In the erection of these memorials, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers co-operated with the Western Federation of Miners.

Both monuments are works of art. They are near the left entrance to Fairmount cemetery. The monument to John W. Murphy was built by contributions from both organizations. It is in tablet form, of Rion, S. C., granite, carved in Grecian designs, is fourteen feet high and eight feet three inches at the base.

The frieze is elaborately carved and there is a parchment scroll and law book handsomely carved. The emblems of both organizations are artistically engraved near the base of the monument. Richard A. Swanson of Bayha and Bohn is the designer. "A Seeker for the Truth" is inscribed in large letters in the center of the tablet.

The Pettibone monument is massive and impressive. It is a rough and rustic tablet of large dimensions. It has two bases and a die, a huge column in one corner. A large palm branch, passion flower and inscription roll are across the face of the tablet.

Denver, July 28.—The chief events of the last couple of days at the convention of the Western Federation of

Miners Repudiate a Previous Position of Membership in Military—Executive Board Man Accused of Being Spy of Amalgamated Copper Company—Moyer Attacked—Bad Faith Charged to Executive Board—Monuments to John J. Murphy and George Pettibone Unveiled.

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"BORING FROM WITHIN"

FACTS PROVING THAT SOCIALIST PARTY EDITORS, HOWLING "SCAB" AT S. L. P., COVER UP A. F. OF L. SCABBERY.

The below documents speak for themselves. They puncture that "virtuous" posture set up by Socialist party editors as being defenders of the trade unions and terrible foes to scaberry; they show that those editors are, the same as their party makes them, fishers for suckers, just like mangrump politicians. No respect is paid, no heed given to the some day rising intelligence of the working class, organized and unorganized, and the consequent indignation which will be sure to follow; thought is only had of the "now," the "new" having reference in each case, to the immediate needs of an individual too spineless to help enlighten the labor movement.

The Independent Journeymen Tailors of San Francisco have had on hand a fight with the A. F. of L. tailors' organization, of which J. B. Lennon is an officer. Lennon's union has been trying to smash up the Independents. These latter sent out circulars presenting their side of the case to all the locals affiliated with the J. T. U. A. Some of the Independents, taken in by the false shouting of the S. P. journals, sent circulars to Max S. Hayes, an S. P. member, and editor of the Cleveland Citizen. But Hayes, like other of his S. P. conferees, took it on the run, and denied space to documents exposing A. F. of L. scaberry.

The first of the letters here published is the answer of Hayes to the San Francisco Independents. The other is their reply. The last is a circular letter of the Independents and one which the Socialist party editor would not open for publication.

Cleveland, June 30, 1909.
Broman.

Dear comrade—In reply to yours dated 10/21, will say that I thoroughly appreciate the position you occupy, but cannot agree with your tactics. Let me say at the outset that Lennon has very few friends in this city. The local union (No. 162) has elected Comrade Brant delegate to the Buffalo convention, and he informs me that fully one-half of the delegates will be Socialists or sympathizers, perhaps more, although he merely estimates, and may fall below the mark. Now if you comrades were in the International (and Lennon appears to be trying to force you in) you could do more effective work than on the outside. You would act with the League, which, you say, is now spreading all over the country, and thus secure the administration that you desire.

The trade union movement of this country is an open field and when we have the men in it who KNOW we will control it, and drive the reactionists into obscurity, where they belong. The big mass of the workers are honest and want to be shown, but unfortunately many of our Socialist comrades, instead of coming inside and preaching the right gospel and gradually securing leadership or control, are either indifferent or stand on the outside, where they have no voice or vote, and hurl resolutions and speeches at the fakirs that cut no more figure than a snowball in hell. If the 400,000 who vote the Socialist party ticket were in the unions we would control them absolutely. The fact is that some of the conservatives really don't want any more Socialists in the unions, and that is just the reason why the "Reds" ought to be in them.

Socialists, as Socialists and for Socialists, must fight for immediate needs—as the co-operative commonwealth will not come next week or next year, but the landlord and the butcher, baker and candle-stick maker must always be paid. So we must fight for better conditions now and educate the workers so they will accept our faith and make victory sure.

I am not printing your circulars for two reasons: First, No. 162 is anti-Lennon, and it might serve to create sympathy for him among some of the pure and simple who are now passive; secondly, it would give J. B. a chance to holler that there is a general conspiracy on to down him, and thus combine an opposition that is now indifferent. If I am wrong write me.

Yours frt,
Max S. Hayes,
Ed. Citizen.

II.

San Francisco, July 1, 1909.
Max S. Hayes.
Dear Comrade.—In reply to yours of the 20th of June, will say that you have not given me any good reason why our tactics are bad. You seem to think that the publicity of our circulars would in the end be injurious to us instead of to Lennon. Now if it had not been for these circulars there would not have been any concerted fight against the Citizens' Alliance.

You advise us to join an organization

requested to attend.

The Committee.

We say organize the wage earner in the Union with Union control. Here is a small list of some of the sweaters:

Bado, cor. Webster and O'Farrell; 19 help in season.

Harry Miller, 34 Ellis street, 4 helpers; DELEGATE TO CONVENTION.

Ajax's admitted on the floor in Oakland, No. 266; that some employed 15 help.

In a letter of the June "Tailor" signed by their president and secretary, it says: "Now No. 2 defies the gang who signed that circular to prove the truth of any one statement made in said circular in regard to our Union."

Now they claim to have about 35 stores organized. All they will have to do to refute our circular is to produce to the convention their 35 bills signed by the merchant tailors. We have tried to secure copies of some of them, but could not secure one, in all their 35; if they are open, why do they hide their sliding scales?

As far as their statement goes, saying we "never paid strike benefits without assessing our members for same," it is a deliberate lie and one of the signers knows it to be such. We have not had a strike assessment since 1894 and have paid out about \$8,000 for strike benefits since that date.

The president Mr. Ellsworth who calmly accused the Independent Unions of scabbing, scabbed in Lilienfeld's shop as the enclosed affidavit will show.

In regards to the McMahon & Keyer strike. On July 21st, 1908, we received a letter from No. 2 from which the following is an extract: "At a regular meeting of Local No. 2 Monday evening, July 20th, 1908, have taken the following action, against the firm of McMahon & Keyer, Tailors, at 892 Van Ness avenue: That we call out all our members working for the above firm, Fraternally yours, G. F. Wachter, Secretary." We immediately appointed a Committee with power to act to investigate. They found two men, members of No. 2 on strike, and the Committee immediately called our men out. On August 24th, 1908, we received a letter from No. 2 with the same signature: "The firm of McMahon & Keyer, 892 Van Ness avenue, have made a settlement and signed a bill of prices with Local No. 2, J. T. U. of A." We answered, that as our men were called out, and it was settled without consulting them, or us, our boycott was still on, and asked for details. On September 1st, 1908, received a letter in reply which stated that they did not know what we meant by details. Again on September 14th, 1908, we quote "Local No. 2, J. T. U. of A. desires your Union to continue your boycott on the firm of McMahon & Keyer until further notice as we anticipate more trouble. Thanking you in advance, I remain

C. F. Wachter, Secretary."
Take notice of dates and then see how they were working their pure and simple tricks on us.

We quote extracts from another letter dated July 9th, 1908:

"You may think it strange to allow our men to work for that firm (meaning McMahon & Keyer) but when these men came to San Francisco, they did not know there was a boycott on that firm until a meeting when the Local decided to allow our men to work for that firm, because trade was very bad at the time." This is also signed by C. F. Wachter, Secretary No. 2. We produce our evidence out of their own mouths.

You will notice that in the May "Tailor" a letter signed, Jack Ellsworth, states that we tried to organize and allowed our men to work in a store (Steigler Bros.) when they had a boycott on for two years, and did not allow their men to work there without a permit! When has it become customary for a union to boycott a store, and then peddle out permits to scab on themselves, like the Church did with its special dispensations before the reformation?

This is what they have been doing whenever the opportunity presented itself. Whenever they discovered some of the independent men working for a store, they put a boycott on it but would allow their own men to continue work.

Look at the absurdity of the Executive Board, (page 18 in June "Tailor.") Because one man refused to comply with shop meeting rules, or in other words, joined the independent and was forced out by the independent Union, they, the Executive Board, voted to allow No. 2 to call a strike against the firm. We wonder if they declared a strike who would they call out. It would be just as consistent for one of our members to seek employment in Oakland and refuse to join the Union there, and after being struck out by their Union for us to declare a strike on a firm; and this by the "esteemed" General Secretary who "knows conditions out here better than any man in America."

They have a fight now going on in No. 2 against allowing the contractors full sway, as a copy of a postal sent out by a committee will go to show. Here it is in full, addressed to—Mr. McIntosh, 109 New Montgomery street, Tailors back shop:

Dear Sir:—
A meeting will be held Saturday eve, May 15, at 8:30 p. m., at 109 New Montgomery street, corner Mission, to take some action in regard to the tactics of the contractors in our Union.

Shall the Tailors rule or the contractors? A Tailors Union for Tailors.

We had Martine Bros. organized and a

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

ITS GREAT AND FAR-REACHING SWEEP ELSEWHERE FAIT.

In his life of Cobden, Morley says: "Great economic and social forces flow with a tidal sweep over communities that are only half-conscious of that which is befalling them."

The great tidal sweep referred to in the preceding paragraph is in force to-day as never before. We speak of the labor "movement." The movement is on, and its influences are being felt.

It is manifesting itself with a force that is felt in every avenue of life, though its nature is not altogether understood.

In recent years labor has made astonishing strides. It has made its way well to the front among economic and political problems. It stands tall and commanding in the halls of legislation, the courts, and political conventions. It is demanding and receiving recognition in the schools, colleges, churches. Editorial sanctums are evincing evidences of its omnipresence.

It is well to familiarize ourselves with this movement.

"What is the labor movement?" asks Richard T. Ely. "This question brings us to the heart of things. We do not

concern ourselves now with accessories important as they may be, but

we desire to know the ultimate significance of the mighty social forces which are beginning to shake the earth.

The labor movement, then, in its broadest terms, is the effort of men

to live the life of men. It is the systematic organized struggle of the masses to attain primarily more leisure and larger economic resources; but

that is not by any means all, because

the end and purpose of it all is a richer

existence for the toilers, and that with

respect to mind, soul and body.

Half-conscious though it may be, the

labor movement is a force pushing on

toward the attainment of the purpose of

humanity; in other words, the end

of the true growth of mankind; namely,

the full and harmonious development

in each individual of all human

faculties—the faculties of working,

perceiving, knowing, loving—the de-

velopment, in short, of whatever capa-

bilities of good there may be in us.

And this development of human pow-

ers in the individual is not to be en-

tirely for self, but it is to be for the

sake of their beneficent use in the

service of one's fellows in a Christian

civilization. It is for self and for

others; it is the realization of the

ethical aim expressed in that com-

mand which contains the secret of all

true progress, "Thou shalt love thy

neighbor as thyself." It is directed

against oppression in every form, be-

cause oppression carries with it the idea

that persons or classes live not to

fulfill a destiny of their own, but pri-

marily and chiefly for the sake of the

welfare of other persons or classes.

The true significance of the labor

movement, on the contrary, lies in

this: it is an attempt to bring to pass

the idea of human development which

has animated sages, prophets and poets

of all ages; the idea that a time must

come when warfare of all kinds shall

cease, and when a peaceful organiza-

tion of society shall find a place within

its frame-work for the best growth

of each personality, and shall abolish

all servitude, in which one but sub-

serves another's gain."

The labor movement represents mankind as it is represented by no other manifestation of the life of the nations of the earth, because the vast majority of the race are laborers.

Embracing, then, all modern lands, and in our own country extending from the shores of the Atlantic to the waters of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, it is but natural that it should assume a great variety of forms; nor should it excite surprise to discover attempts to divert the movement from its true path into destructive by-ways. False guides are ever found combating the true leaders, and there is backward motion as well as advance. But frequent whirl-pools and innumerable eddies do not prevent the onward flow of the mighty stream!"

TEN CENT BOOKS.

Communist Manifesto.

Engles, Life Of.

No Compromise.

Socialism, What It Is.

Workingmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

MONOTONY OF WORK.

Its Deadening, Mind Starving Effect as Production Is Now Run.

All classes of workers begin to lose ground, and give way more and more as they are forced onward, dulled by the monotony of work. Watch the crowds coming from the factories at six o'clock on a raw February day. They are grimy with the stuffs they have turned over since seven o'clock. They have not understood the relation of these materials to their lives in the way that they understand the relation of themselves to their lodge, their trade union or their church, so their work cannot give them in a month the stimulating connections with producing groups that a single hour can give outside them.

At the end of the day they have taken so many thousand stitches in so many shirts; or they have sewed on a gross of buttons; or a bolt of cloth has gone through their hands: that is the beginning of it and the end of it for them, and it has no further bearing upon them than as a growing sum of losses of vitality, of ambition and imagination. They replace these losses as best they can in the real business of their life which is crowded into the narrow margins left from toil.

Only the most elemental forces act on men depressed by overwork and degenerated by overcrowding. These evils affect us all by undermining the base upon which society rests, and that is why the moral agencies with the picture of whose summer sleep this sketch began, must open their doors and keep their lamps burning until the dawn if they would deal with these two monstrous sins of product. Until they are overcome, sin walks abroad in the noontime, and the church sees it not; disease eats the mind of the scholar, and the school knows it not; lethargy, weariness, grime kill the color on the cheek of the girl, the fire in her eyes, the courage in her heart, and poetry mourns it not. Let them rouse themselves like living giants, and command us to let the Product go and to give men back their rights, their rights to time and space. Without them religion will not find the soul, education the mind, or poetry the heart of man—Prof. Simon N. Patten, in "Product and Climax."

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1300 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

WEEKLY PROFILE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 12, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of space, office
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamp
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,084
In 1900	54,173
In 1904	14,287

Subscription Rates: One year \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly
People, whether for editorial or business
purposes, must be addressed to: The
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on
their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909.

Planters, who have money to make by
slavery—clergymen, who have planters to
please,—politicians, who want to rule
by it,—may warp and bend language and
ethics to a degree that shall astonish the
world at their ingenuity; they can press
nature and the Bible, and nobody knows
what else into the service; but, after
all, neither they nor the world believe
in it one particle the more. It comes
from the devil; that's the short of it;—
and to my mind, it's a pretty respectable
specimen of what he can do in his own
line.

—HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

UNION MEN AS STRIKE BREAKERS.

The handbill "Union Men as Strike-
breakers," issued by the International
Union, Elevator Constructors' Local
No. 2 of Chicago, and published in
these columns last week, deserves
careful study.

The facts set forth in the handbill
are, in a few words, these—

One hundred and fifty members of
the Elevator Constructors' Union, af-
filiated with the A. F. of L. and em-
ployed by the Otis Elevator Company,
struck for higher wages. Thereupon
the Machinists, the Ornamental Iron-
workers, the Electrical Workers, the
Steamfitters' Helpers, and the Building
Laborers' Unions, all likewise af-
filiated with the A. F. of L., hastened
to sign agreements with the Company
whereby their men could and did act
as strike breakers.

GLOSSARY TO A COMING MANIFESTO.

Under the inspiration of Mr. Charles
Moyer, president of the Western Federa-
tion of Miners, the seventeenth annual
convention of that body recommended
the promotion of a universal labor or-
ganization, based on the struggle of the
classes, democratic in control, industrial
in form, and revolutionary in aim."

Mr. Moyer has not yet suggested, but
he surely will, that a manifesto be issued
in line with his recommendation. The
suggestion is here offered that the
following glossary be appended to the
manifesto in order that its terminology
be understood by all:

"A universal labor organization."—
The word "universal" must be under-
stood in a safe and sane way. It, ac-
cordingly, excludes Mongolians, Japanese
as well as Chinese; Negroes, Italians;
Dutchmen, especially "damned" ones, as
Mr. Moyer calls them; Swedes; Irish
(whenever inconvenient); Jews; etc.; etc.
In short, "universal," in this
connection, comprises everybody within,
and excludes everybody outside, of
the Moyer's private universe.

"Based on the struggle of the classes."
—By this is meant that the Moyers, the
Mahoneys, etc., who are to officiate
the body, not only may, but are especially
empowered to, acquire (how, is not to
be looked into), stock in mining cor-
porations where their rank and file are
exploited. The struggle of the classes
will thus be basic—thrilling—optically
and acoustically illustrated.

"Democratic in control."—By this is
meant that the President of the body is
to be considered as the "demos," so
that when a referendum vote is to be
had among the demos, the demos shall
be ordered how to vote, and kept in
ignorance of the facts to enable it to vote
otherwise.

"Industrial in form."—This is meant
literally. It is to be in form only. Not
at all in essence. And if even confor-
mation to the form be found incon-
venient, then "in form" shall read to
mean "on paper."

"Revolutionary in aim."—By this is
meant that Editor O'Neill is to inspire
the literature of the new body. The
sense that the gentleman's written and
spoken rhetoric can't revolutionize and
throw upon its beam-ends is beyond the
reach of revolutionary power.

The above glossary is offered free,
gratis and for nothing to the Moyer-Ma-
honey-Kirwan-O'Neill-and-last-not-least-David-C.-Coates combination.

"Here the mass of the workers find
themselves engaged in giant indus-
tries. Top-capitalism rules unfettered.
In its possession are both the live and
the dead stock of the land. 'Money is
Power' holds good in the brutal sense
of the term. The striving after the
lever of Power possesses all minds—
proletarian minds no less so. Appeals
to idealism or to solidarity hardly raise
an echo. Moreover, the elite of the
American working class has been, for
many a decade back, organized into
firmly-pointed Unions. As a matter of
course, these Unions are backward, to
a certain extent their attitude to-
wards the workers is not even worthy
of proletarianism; nevertheless, they
are solid enough to survive many a
blow. Furthermore, judging from all

appearances, these Unions conform
generally with the interests and aims
of the mass of their membership. To
the Yankee Unionist, the Union is
nothing more nor less than what the
Club is to the millionaire, or the
church association to the small trader

—AN INSTITUTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF HIS BUSINESS.

He looks upon the Union as an agency for
the most profitable disposal possible of
his commodity, labor-power. Whether
the members of other crafts, or the
unskilled workers, or anybody else
suffers in the transaction, is a matter for
which he has as little concern as
the bankruptcy of a competitor con-
cerns the top-capitalist. Whosoever
seeks to push himself into the Union-
Temple as a proselytizer must be
ready for fierce and tough opposition.
Nay, more. If the employer scents
serious danger, he often strikes an al-
liance with the Union by means of a
"friendly understanding," and he makes
concessions to it at the expense of
other groups of workingmen, espe-
cially of the unorganized laborers; in
short, he drives the proletariat to
mutually cut their throats. Of course,
there are some more far-seeing Unions,
who decline to join in the game. But,
as is well known, people think through
their stomachs. The prospect of los-
ing a good job in a Union shop in-
creases immensely the distance be-
tween thinking and acting. Besides,
even if a Union were to kick against
the "friendly understanding," then, in
the event of the employer's not feeling
strong enough to smash the Union, he
hands out to the Union leader the
striven-after lever of power, gold, and
the threatening waves go down again.
In any event, the "outsider" who seeks
to set up his standard in the Union
never gets so far."

If the Elevator Constructors' Union,
appealing against the scaberry now
practiced upon it, appeals to "every
principle of Trades Unionism," it
should be careful carefully to add: "as
Unionism should be." If it omits the
addition, it appears as it does now,
simply to "every principle of Trades
Unionism," then it will be understood
to appeal to the very principle from
which it is now suffering—the A. F. of L.
principle of class-unconscious
Unionism, which inevitably breeds
"Union Men as Strike-breakers."

The facts set forth in the handbill
are, in a few words, these—

One hundred and fifty members of
the Elevator Constructors' Union, af-
filiated with the A. F. of L. and em-
ployed by the Otis Elevator Company,
struck for higher wages. Thereupon
the Machinists, the Ornamental Iron-
workers, the Electrical Workers, the
Steamfitters' Helpers, and the Building
Laborers' Unions, all likewise af-
filiated with the A. F. of L., hastened
to sign agreements with the Company
whereby their men could and did act
as strike breakers.

THE SENATE RECONSTRUCTION MANIA.

Bryan has written a letter to Taft,
urging that the proposition to have the
Senators elected by a popular vote of
their respective states, be submitted
as an amendment to the Constitution.

Few things betray the level of Bryan-
ism and of Bryanistic mentality more
completely than the insistence upon a
new method of electing the Senate. A
move to abolish the Senate alto-
gether would have some color of sense;

the move to alter the method of filling
that body as a means to "bring poli-
tics nearer to the people," is, on
the part of those who take any stock
in the plan, just a chunk of senility.

The Senate is, like the appendix in
the human body, an atrophied organ-
ism, useful enough at a stage of lower
development, useful now only to pro-
duce social appendicitis.

"But, no!" one hears the objection
raised: "That would establish a one-
chamber legislature!" What of it?

"What of it? In the first place, a two-
chamber legislature has ever marked
the way of freedom; in the second
place, a one-chamber legislature would
leave the government exposed to every
passing popular whim."

Obviously our correspondent has still
to learn that there is nothing "peculiar"
in the St. Anne performances. He ob-
viously has still to learn that there are
"St. Annes" all over, in fact, that, from
the moral or the fraud point of view,
the capitalist system bristles with "St.
Annes."

What are the get-rich-quick advertise-
ments which Republican, Democratic and
Socialist party papers publish with
frequency—what are they but a "St.
Anne" bungle game?

What are the prospectuses issued by
pillars of society reporting—in the pro-
spectuses for foreign consumption—tre-
mendous dividends with the foot note
that labor is here cheap; and reporting—in
the prospectuses for home consump-
tion—much reduced dividends (so as
to escape taxation) and much higher
wages (so as to escape the charge of
sweating the workers)—what are these
prospectuses but a "St. Anne" gold-
brick affair?

In the second place none but usur-
pers look upon the will of the people
as a "popular whim," or feel them-
selves "exposed" thereto. The will of
the people properly ascertained, is the
highest good, and should be so looked
upon—and respected. A Senate that
can veto a House of Representatives;
a President who can veto both—16,
flowers that can blossom only on the
thorn of class rule.

What are the Census reports, giving
the average wages much higher than
they are in fact, and padding them with
the huge salaries of Directors and their
pets,—what is that but a "St. Anne" saw-dust
trick?

What are the patent medicine "cer-
tificates," the advertisements that offend
the eye and with which our public
conveyances are crowded, the land-boom-
ing placards, the sanctimonious pulpit
praises to the Rockefellers, by gold inspired,
and, after more gold, winkling magazine
articles lauding, one day, the Czar as a benign being; another day,
King Edward as master of domestic
virtues; another day, Roosevelt as a
brave man; etc.; etc.; etc.;—what is all
this but so many "St. Anne" three-card-
monte pranks?

Fact is, the Daily People's lash is per-
petually playing a tattoo upon the back
of "St. Annism." If any one doubts it,
let him but mention The People's name
to any "St. Anne" manifestation—and
then take a snap-shot of the sight he
will see.

THAT'S JUST IT, YOUR HONOR.

Addressing a number of societies in
Milwaukee on the morning of the 21st
of last month, David J. Brewer, Justice
of the Supreme Court of the United
States, took Congress severely to task
for its proposition to tax incomes.

His Honor did not criticize the propo-
sition on the ground that it is a clumsy
way, aye, a quack way, of meeting the
dismal which prompted the prescrip-
tion. Had His Honor done so, He
would have deserved applause. If it is
realized that these fortunes are ulcers,
then, the way to tackle the evil is to
tackle it organically. A system of tax-
ation, whether petty or large, is, under
existing conditions, no better than was
the Mosaic system of recurring jubilees,
when re-distribution was to remove con-
centrations of wealth and restore equi-
librium. But His Honor did not find
fault with the proposition on that score.
"On what score did He then attack
the proposition?"

Let the following paragraph from the
great speech answer the question:

"When George Washington in his
farewell address cautioned this nation
against going into needless debt, and
when he advised that whenever it should
become necessary, by reason of wars, to
pay as promptly as possible, not casting
an unjust burden upon posterity, I be-
lieve he stated a political and philo-
sophical truth which ought never to be
ignored."

That's just it, Your Honor! That's
just what Congress says it wants to do—
pay up "as promptly as possible," and
not "cast an unjust burden upon posterity."

The above glossary is offered free,
gratis and for nothing to the Moyer-Ma-
honey-Kirwan-O'Neill-and-last-not-least-David-C.-Coates combination.

"The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around."

Again in the language of His Honor.

used in the Milwaukee speech:

"The power to tax, as John Marshall
said, is the power to destroy."

Socialism proposes to destroy capital-
ist usurpation—

That's just it, Your Honor!

ST. ANNE'S ALL OVER.

A contributor sends an indignant artic-
icle, indignantly protesting against the
"St. Anne fraud," which, "being com-
mitted under the auspices of the Church
of St. Jean Baptiste," causes people to
acquire, so slight a respect for the truth
that "altar boys and grown persons de-
clare they saw a Mrs. Purcell, who was
blind, grope her way to the altar, kiss

the case that holds the relics of St.
Anne, and immediately walk out with
her sight restored." Our correspondent
also expresses condemnation of "The
People for keeping quiet when such a
peculiar swindle goes on and is reported
in all the papers."

Obviously our correspondent has still
to learn that there is nothing "peculiar"
in the St. Anne performances. He ob-
viously has still to learn that there are
"St. Annes" all over, in fact, that, from
the moral or the fraud point of view,
the capitalist system bristles with "St.
Annes."

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raised: "That would establish a one-
chamber legislature!" What of it?

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tificates," the advertisements that offend
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ing placards, the sanctimonious pulpit
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and, after more gold, winkling magazine
articles lauding, one day, the Czar as a benign being; another day,
King Edward as master of domestic
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CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"THE PEOPLE" A PAPER OF CHARACTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find money order for \$3.50, to renew for a year's subscription to the Daily People. It is the only paper that lives up to its teaching and true to the Socialist Movement. Peter May. Fort Lee, N. J., July 23.

TWENTY-EIGHT SUBS FROM PIERSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During my four days' stay in Muncie, I had the assistance of comrades Rinks and Brock, and twenty subs. were secured for the Weekly People. One outdoor meeting was held to a large crowd, with a sale of twelve books. Some thirty copies of The People were distributed gratis.

Rooney and Miller, who were once members of the Party, have come back into the fold again, and just as soon as Hamming gets back from his old home in Holland, where he is now visiting, I am sure that with his co-operation a Section can be organized in Muncie.

Most of the above subs. were secured in the Republic Iron and Steel Works, where Brock and Rooney work, and in the Malleable Iron Works where Rinks is employed.

At the latter plant there is a large sign over the main entrance which reads as follows: "Independent Shop. No person will be employed who is a member of the Knights of Labor or any Trades Union. Open to Independent Workmen only." After sizing up the miserable conditions which the slaves have to submit to on the inside of this plant, I came to the conclusion that the independence which this sign speaks of is just to much capitalist hot air.

The Steel Trust is attempting to start on the open shop basis a mill here which has been lying idle for two years. Whether they succeed or not remains to be seen.

Considerable agitation has been carried on in Muncie by the "Wets" and the "Drys," for and against the saloons, with the "Drys" winning out. Mixed up in this fare we find Clarence Darrow, an S. P. sympathizer, on the side of the "Wets," and an S. P. sky-pilot, by the name of Strickland, who hails from Anderson, Ind., on the side of the "Drys."

The net result of their farcical propaganda has split the S. P. up into two more factions. Perhaps the "Great Irish Editor," who is advertised to reach Muncie Saturday, can help the good thing along by creating an Irish faction. This would make it still more interesting to our S. L. P. comrades in Muncie, and at the same time afford them amusement.

Since the natural gas gave out Muncie seems to be on the decline. Several plants are lying idle with no prospect of their ever starting again, while others have moved away to other parts of the country.

I left Muncie Friday morning and since my arrival here in Marion have succeeded so far with the assistance of Kohlenberg in landing eight subs. for the Weekly People. This makes a total of twenty-eight for the week ending July 24.

Owing to a parade and "blow-out" given by the cockroach store keepers last Saturday night in the public square to attract trade, our street meeting had to be postponed until Tuesday night. I shall do all I can to re-organize Section Marion during my stay here. I have already met with some encouragement, and am in hopes of success.

The Marion S. P. local is not without its troubles. One of their members, Crumrine by name, who accepted an appointment on the City Council at the hands of the Republicans, has been expelled from the party. Friends of Mr. Crumrine have asked the local S. P.ites this question, which so far they have failed to answer: "It is against the Socialists' regulations for a member of the party to accept an appointment from any other party why was not Mr. Crumrine suspended when he became a member of the Park Board several months ago?"

Crumrine was given this appointment by the same Councilman who later elected him to the Council, and no objection was ever raised by his S. P. local to his taking the appointment.

Crumrine says he is a "Socialist at heart." The S. P. has a great many of this gentry, and the only use they have

for the outfit is to hold down some good political or party job at the expense of the poor dupes in the S. P.

Chas. Pierson.
Marion, Ind., July 25.

REIMER DEFIES SLANDERER TO MAKE GOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I arrived in New Bedford Monday afternoon. After visiting a few of the Party members we made arrangements for an open air meeting for Tuesday evening. The meeting was a timely one inasmuch as the Socialist Labor Party and its Editor have been cowardly maligned by one Joseph Ettor. The name of this fellow will sound familiar to many of our members. He has been in New Bedford some time, supposedly an organizer for the ridiculous Chicago Bush Temple outfit.

At a meeting held by Ettor someone in the crowd doubted the existence of any national organization of the I. W. W. Ettor's answer was that Daniel De Leon had received a bribe of \$75,000 from Tammany Hall, New York.

The speaker branded the charge as an infamous lie and challenged Ettor to prove the same.

the speaker was not in harmony with the Industrial Workers of the World of this city, and maintained that that organization, which at its birth some four years ago gave promise of eventually overthrowing the capitalist system, but through the attacks made upon it by its enemies from without and the scheming of dishonest officials from within, and the stand taken at their last national convention, in which the organization was captured through dishonest methods and in which the fundamental basis of the organization had been changed by reason of their repudiation of politics and leaves them exposed to-day as anarchists of the physical force variety.

At the close of the address, questions being called for, a man in the audience asked as to the truth of a charge made by J. Ettor, an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, who has been in New Bedford for some time, against Daniel De Leon, editor of the Weekly People of New York, to the effect that he had received a bribe of \$75,000 from Tammany Hall, New York.

The speaker branded the charge as an infamous lie and challenged Ettor to prove the same.

BLIND FAITH S. P. "REVOLUTIONISTS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One would expect, when meeting a man calling himself "Socialist," to find a person who is guided by the laws of logic, and acting according to the rules of reason. The fact that such a man accepts the principles of Socialism as the solution to the labor question is sufficient cause for believing that he would act intelligently in all matters where common sense is concerned; mental blindness, least of all willful blindness, would certainly never be expected to be found in such a person.

His lying charge had not much effect upon the workers of New Bedford inasmuch as the Editor of The People has won the appreciation of the intelligent workers of this city, and that year before the Ettors or their ilk were ever heard from.

We held an excellent meeting at which I disposed of thirty pamphlets and secured three subs. for The People. I branded Ettor's charge as a falsehood and agreed to come back to New Bedford to face this calumniator.

The enclosed clipping from the "New Bedford Mercury" of July 21, gives a good account of our meeting.

A. E. Reimer, Organizer.
New Bedford, Mass., July 28.

(Enclosure.)

A large audience of workers were addressed last evening at Weld square by Arthur Reimer, national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party. Mr. Reimer took for his subject "The Necessity of Socialist Political and Economic Organizations of the Working Class."

He also made plain at the outset the difference between the Socialist Labor Party, in whose behalf he spoke, and the so-called Socialist party.

Among other things the questions of tariff, income tax, inheritance tax, prohibition, etc., were spoken of in so far as they were of interest to the workers.

I experienced such a case of blind faith last week when I met an S. P. man at Coney Island. He was reading the N. Y. "Call." I asked him to allow me to look at his paper, telling him I belonged to the Socialist Labor Party. He good-naturedly handed me the paper. A conversation started in which he asked me how our party was progressing. I told him it was doing well and sailing along sticking to truth and loyal to principle, which was more than his S. P. was doing.

"Oh, no," he objected, "we are also true to revolutionary principle." I immediately cited his party's fusing in St. Louis with Democrats and Republicans in this spring's municipal elections. I told him that one of their candidates, Emil Simon, ran for office on both the Republican and Socialist party tickets, and that another candidate, Owen Miller, ran on the Republican, Democratic and Socialist party tickets. "Impossible," he protested. "Don't believe it," he said. I offered to prove it to him, and asked him to accompany me to The People office to verify what I said. "Oh, what's the use. They have only fake documents over there," he refused to go along with me. This was how this S. P. "Socialist," this man who would rant against others for not recognizing facts and truth, acted when some facts and truth were cumulated against his "immaculate" organization.

The tariff, the speaker claimed, was an issue that concerned only the capitalist class, and though the advocates of the higher tariff as well as those who advocated a reduction may show that an increase of the workers' nominal wage is a direct result thereof, that such increase was not of itself any benefit to the worker, because the actual wage or the purchasing power of the wage would be no greater due to an increase in the cost of living. He claimed that the workers were a commodity and attempted to prove that in the sale of that commodity the price (wages) received was determined by the law of supply and demand, just as the price of any commodity was determined.

In other words, the wages of the workers was determined by the supply of labor, and in the last analysis what it costs to keep the workers alive.

As to taxes, he believed in attacking causes and not effects. In other words prevent the accumulation of large fortunes which represent surplus values stolen from the workers at the point of production and thereby obviating the necessity of taxing men out of their fortunes.

As to prohibition, the speaker claimed it did not prohibit at all, and on the contrary it tended towards the development of the lower or baser instincts of men who in their endeavors to secure liquor were compelled to resort to all manner of dishonesty and scheming in order to satisfy a desire for liquor, which in and of itself was not dangerous. He claimed that poverty was not due to intemperance, but on the contrary intemperance was due to involuntary poverty, and there were thousands of men tramping the streets of our industrial centers today unable to secure work who never tasted liquor.

In short, these questions would all be solved when the "labor question," the vital question of the day, was properly settled, and that rested with the adoption of the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

A decided stand was taken against the craft form of labor organization as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor, and some time was spent in showing the necessity of "industrial unionism." It was also made plain that

night, but the call of the State organizer brought at least seven of the old timers who had seen the scrimmage of '99. A number of new and young fighters have turned up, and Section Hoboken will fall in line, ready for business.

As our former headquarters happen to be engaged, we adjourned to the home of H. Schreck, and to our surprise, were followed by quite a number of our stepbrothers of the S. P., who had come to pay us a visit and for a friendly talk.

Rudolph Katz started the ball going with a short, instructive speech, explaining the necessity and the aims of the S. L. P., even in this little burg. W. Kulka, speaking for his branch (S. P.) answered, and questioned in a lengthly way, giving thereby to our organizer and other members of the S. L. P. enough points and opportunities to drive home a few strokes of the sledge.

Kulka started with the statement that they had come to find a way in which unity could be brought about between the two Socialist forces in Hoboken. He was informed about the important Unity conferences, which had been held some years ago, right here in our own county, and indeed, there was not one of the entire S. P. crowd who knew about this matter at all. Well, Katz, Schreck, and especially Eck, who had been a member of these conferences, went through this matter successfully and referred them for any other information in the same to their own party members, such as Reilly and Kiehn.

In attempting to answer the remarks of Katz, who stated that the S. P. in many instances supported the administration of labor faker Gompers et al., Kulka, of the S. P., denied this, claiming that Gompers never received any help or support from the S. P. He received the information that Mr. Gompers and his staff have always and ever been elected to office in the A. F. of L. with the help and votes of such members of the S. P. who were delegates at the conventions of the A. F. of L. Furthermore, it was told the S. P. men that their Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, recommended and succeeded in having raised Gompers' salary a few thousand plunks. At the same time we told them where to find further information. This all went home.

Mudslinging was then charged against the S. L. P. We answered that the S. L. P. and its press for the last ten years has had its hands full trying to keep its "big brother," the S. P., on the narrow path, and found it absolutely necessary from time to time, to bring certain unpleasant facts home, and to the knowledge of the members of the S. P., since the press of that party did not and would not make public such information. So, for instance, we cited the fact that Hoechst enlisted, as deputy sheriff during a strike in St. Louis; of another who ran as a Socialist candidate, and at the same time wore the uniform of an officer of the state militia. Of course, none of our guests ever heard of these matters, and they only wondered how such could happen. We clinched our statements by telling each of them to go over to the office of the Daily People and convince themselves by looking over our special archives. No wonder that these facts, brought to light in a perhaps sharp and merciless manner by the S. L. P. organs were not exactly to the satisfaction of the S. P. members, especially as they were notified by their special organ, that all this was only "S. L. P. mudslinging" and "Daily People lies."

It was further stated by us, that we never blamed the S. P., in general for creating or manufacturing this kind of Socialists, since freaks and traitors are liable to turn up almost anywhere and at any time, and in any party, but we accused them for keeping and maintaining the same, instead of kicking them out as soon as possible.

The next point brought up by Kulka seemed to be the most important. The majority of this Branch are readers of the "Cleveland Volksfreund," and must have run across an article containing the facts about the election of Emil Simon, of St. Louis, who ran as candidate on the Republican and Socialist Party tickets. This article, they, or at least their speaker, condemned most severely. He could find nothing wrong about the mode of electioneering of this "Socialist," as such compromise happened often enough in the countries across the water, and said it seemed absurd and ridiculous on the part of the S. L. P. to bring this matter before the International Socialist Bureau. Katz and other S. L. P. men answered this point also, and certainly to the satisfaction of the majority present. It was easily seen by this time, that Kulka and a good number of his friends were still in the dark concerning the political, as well as the economic movement in this country.

Might I not remark, by the way, why are these men, who so fondly and spontaneously shout "Daily People lies" when the S. L. P. press brings charges against their party,—why are they so afraid to go near The People office when asked to? Doesn't it betray a yellow streak which should never be found in revolutionist's make-up? And yet, they would put through a social revolution!

I think it might be a good plan for S. L. P. speakers to provide themselves with some copies of the ballots for use on occasion.

G. Signarowitz.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28.

HOBOKEN S. L. P. CARRIES LIGHT TO S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The panic and other circumstances seemed to have succeeded in killing off the S. L. P. in Hoboken up till last

AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

Discussion on Amendments to the Party Constitution.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—In a short time the Party membership will be called upon to vote on two amendments proposed by Sections New York and Cook County, Ill., to Article XII. of the Party constitution in regard to Language Federations.

In this country we are confronted with this problem of organization, because there is a constant stream of immigrants coming to these shores from all nations, speaking different languages. We find them settled in the cities in communities by themselves. The process of assimilation is very slow; it is much slower now than it was in the past. These foreign workingmen are just as susceptible to Socialism as the English-speaking workingmen, probably more so, because they feel the yoke of capitalism more. They cannot become part of the English movement, because they do not understand the language, therefore they must organize for themselves. Thus we have the Language Federations in the S. L. P.

They are an outgrowth of present conditions and can't be avoided, therefore we must deal with them.

The Language Federation as it exists to-day is a source of constant annoyance to the Party in many ways, because it divides our forces and our energies in different organizations, with the result that it makes us less efficient. Besides, it is not in conformity with our teachings, to be thus divided in different organizations when we stand on the same principles.

Our last National Convention made an effort to remedy this condition, by adopting what is now Article XII. of the Party constitution. Although it opened the way for the Federation to join the Party in a body, by paying a full per capita tax, it proved a failure in bringing any results, for two reasons: first—because it made it necessary for the members of the Federation to pay double dues in order to maintain their Federation and be part of the Party, and that they cannot and will not do; second—even if they were willing to pay the double dues, it wouldn't have helped matters in any way, as there would still remain the separate organizations with the evil consequences thereof.

Now, we have the two above-mentioned amendments, to solve the problem. We will analyze the New York proposition first. This amendment, with the exception of some changes of minor importance, which are also included in the Chicago amendment, is practically the same as the present Article XII. It retains the double dues-system, with the slight change of the two cents mileage, which the Federation must pay anyway. Therefore, it retains the very causes that make the legislation of the convention a failure, consequently, this amendment must prove a failure also. Besides, if adopted, this amendment at this time would only result in injury to the Party by delaying further legislation of value indefinitely, and by creating the impression among the Federation members, that they are not wanted in the Party. Therefore it should be voted down.

Now, to the Chicago amendment. This does away with the separate organizations entirely, by abolishing the double dues, as the S. L. P. due stamp, only, may be used. (Note Sec. II. of amendment). It also makes it compulsory on Federation branches to become part of the Sections. (Note Sec. IV. of amendment), and at the same time leaves the Federation intact to carry on its propaganda in its respective language by allowing it the whole dues except what is necessary for postage and mileage. The Federation becomes a part of one organic whole, the same as a language branch, not affiliated with any Federation is of a Section now. In short, the Chicago amendment retains all that there is good in the Federation, as a propaganda institution, and does away with all the bad effects, by abolishing the separate organizations. By adopting this amendment, no reasonable excuse is left to the Federations not to join the Party, and there is all reason to believe that they are anxious to and will join the Party (note last report of Hungarian Federation to N. E. C.).

Probably some improvement is possible along these lines that the amendment does not contain, that could be accomplished by additional legislation; at any rate it is a long step in the right direction, and should be adopted.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Customs Court, just created by Congress, is to be equipped with five judges, and, of course, the requisite supply of clerks and pursuivants.

J. B. D., SPOKANE, WASH.—Why, man, you are off. The People—whether the Daily, or the Weekly—never hits anybody. Why are so many folksies hollering that they are hit by The People? Isn't that a sign that The People does hit? Not at all. The People shoots straight ahead, or rather it runs along the tracks laid down by the Socialist Revolution. If anybody is hit, it is because they cross that track, or buck with their heads against the train.

Trains never go out of their way to hit a cow. It is the cows that go out of their way to hit the train. Of course, what happens to such cows happens to the folksies whom The People runs over. That's all.

T. A., COLUMBUS, O.—Henry George ran for Mayor in this city in 1886. He received the official support of the organization then known as the "Socialistic Labor Party," mainly a German body, in this city. De Leon was not then a member of any Socialist organization, or at all in the Labor Movement. In that mayoralty campaign of 1886, De Leon, acting entirely as an individual, endorsed George and supported him as the Labor candidate.

V. R., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—No wonder! What else but contempt can the Socialist party receive from the A. F. of L.? The S. P. man is ever ready to repeat all the slanders that the labor fakir invents against the S. L. P. The S. P. man calls the repetition of the slanders "boring from within." The S. L. P. will yet be avowedly the most respected body by the present A. F. of L. rank and file. Even to-day it is respected by them, only in silence. Write up the story—short and to the point.

A. G. W., NEW YORK.—Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup must have been softened in infancy the brains of the man whom the arguments, showing the necessity of political

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-
Committee was held at National Head-
quarters on Wednesday evening, July
28th, with Ball in the chair.

Members present: Ball, Butterworth,
Rosenberg, Lechner, Mittelberg, Hall and
Schrafft. Absent: Deutsch, Kuhn, Laf-
ferty, Lefkowitz, Hammer, Miller,
Schwartz and Weiss.

The minutes of the previous session
were and adopted as read. Financial Re-
port: Receipts, \$54.47; Expenditures,
\$62.46.

The Press Committee reported, on the
request of Section New York County to
have the Labor News publish the article
of Charles and Olive M. Johnson in pam-
phlet form, that it would be impossible
to do so for at least three months owing
to the amount of work on hand, and the
supply of literature at disposal. Report
adopted. The national secretary reported
having written to the members of the
N. E. C. in the selection of names of can-
didates for nomination for the election
of a new national secretary; the names
selected being as follows: Katz, Rein-
stein, Rugg, Kuhn, Anderson and Augus-
tine. All were written to inquiring
whether they would accept if nominated;
Reinstein and Kuhn declined.

Communications.—From A. Edelson,

Brooklyn, N. Y., desiring to become a
member of the Party; referred to Sec-
tion Kings County; Alois Spittel, Schenectady, N. Y., desiring to become a
member of the Party, referred to Section

Schenectady; Boris Reinstein, Philadel-
phia, Pa., in re Hungarian Federation
matters in Pennsylvania; A. Gillhaus,

Seattle, Wash., reporting increased or-
ganization and sales of The People in
that city; Herman Richter, Detroit,
Mich., reporting activity among Hun-
garian workers in Toledo, Ohio, and other
places; and other Party matters; Chas.
Rogers, Kansas City, Mo., regarding trip to
Granite, Okla.; Section Hartford,
Conn., election of officers for ensuing term;

Section Cleveland, Ohio, election of
officers for ensuing term, and request-
ing endorsement of an appeal for support
of "Volksfreund" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung,"

also copy of the Section list of the N. E. C.

Moved by Lechner, seconded by But-
terworth: "That the appeal of Section

Cleveland in support of the German Par-
ty organ be endorsed," carried. Moved
by Hall, seconded by Butterworth: "That
the request of Section Cleveland for a
copy of the N. E. C.'s Section List be
granted," carried; from Massachusetts
N. E. C. reporting on Reimer's tour
through Massachusetts and Rhode Island;
Texas S. E. C. regarding State Agita-
tion Fund, and other matters; Con-
necticut S. E. C. regarding national sec-
retary's visit to Hartford and Rockville
on August 14th and 15th; Pennsylvania
S. E. C. regarding Carroll's trip through
that State; Illinois S. E. C. regarding or-
ganization and agitation in that State;
Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Rox-
bury, Mass., regarding constitution.

The national secretary reported hav-
ing sent out circular letters to State

Executive Committees regarding organi-
zation matters, and action of the N. E. C.
in re State Executive Committee min-
utes. Moved by Hall, seconded by
Schrafft: "That the action of national
secretary be endorsed," carried.

Adjournment 9.15 p.m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

Machinists' Local 52, Chicago..... 10.06

H. E. Cody, Panama..... 5.00

Paul Graff, "..... 5.00

W. Atkinson, "..... 1.00

W. Douglas, "..... 1.00

Peter Eager, "..... 1.00

W. Roskey, "..... 1.00

A. Dallon, "..... .50

J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz., 3.00

Edw. Wenzel, New York..... 2.50

Newark, N. J., 1.00

James Smith, Newark, N. J., .50

Zoo. Martin, Chicago, Ill., 1.00

F. Gerold, Jersey City, N. J., .25

Total 32.75

Previously Acknowledged..... 4,803.60

Grand total 54,926.44

Amendments to the above propositions
are in order until August 7, 1909.

Paul Augustine,

Acting National Secretary.

New York, July 7, 1909.

REINSTEIN AND KATZ IN NEW
YORK STATE.

Albany, N. Y.—August 4 and 5.

Schenectady, N. Y.—August 6, 7, 8.

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